ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

IMMERSE ICEBERGS MET WITH

Dangers of the Voyage at this Season. CAUTION TO SHIPMASTERS.

A New Steamship Company.

THE WAR WITH EMGLAND.

Speeches of Cobden and Palmerston in Parliament.

Our London, Paris and Rome Correspondence

The United States mail steamship Arago, Captain incs, which left Havre on the 13th of February, arrived

westward; when approaching the ice track in thick wea-ther or in the night to use the utmost vigilance, and

Hyduspes and Lady Jocelyn. These splendid screw clip estern route, to sail regularly from Havre to the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of Remicon, (Bourbon,) Mauritius, Deylor, Madras and Calcutta, calling at Southampton out and home. It is understood that a mixed board of French It is also said that the company further intend to extend

A large meeting of the creditors of the great shipmade known a few days since, had taken place. It was expected that a good dividend would be paid to the cre-ditors. Arrangements were also proposed for the com-

pletion of the levisthan steamship.

The Indépendance Belge, published in Brussels, has lately been purchased for 800,000 france, by a company of Cologne bankers, the chief editor of the journal, and M. Veron, the former director of the Constitutionnel.

nation of the English Feople of the Abrupt trans-nation of the War-Secret Understanding Between France and Russia—Chances of a Russo-French Alliance—A Bad Time Coming in England for Aristocratic Institu-tions—Lord Palmerston's Object in Getting into a Muss With the United States—The London Times and Mr. Bu-

chounn's Black Coat, &c., de. Russia has gone down in the political market of London since it has been positively known that the war is over. The public mind is no longer occupied with the Crimea or St. Petersburg, but is busily occupied with wain endeavors to pierce into the deep recesses of the diplomatic game shortly to begin in Paris, where the Plenipotentiaries of the late belligerents are to assem-ble a few days hence. I have already told you that the ble a few days hence. I have already told you that the people of this country were disconcerted by the unex-pected rumous of peace, and are deeply disappointed by the abrupt termination of the war. The universal de-mand throughout the land is, "What have we gained for all our expenditure in blood and treasure?" The answer to this pregnant ques-tion can only be given when the terms of peace are definitively settled at Paris. It is beginning to be known here that the war stopped because the French Emperor had no inclination to go on any longer, for reasons he considered sufficient. It is, further, beginning to be sus-pected here that there is some recent understanding be-tween France and Russis, and that there is, perhaps, tween France and Russis, and that there is, perhaps, some chance of the scheme of the First Napoleon being realized in a Russo French alliance. What may be able private inclinations or public views of the French Emperor it is ussless to discuss, since no man knows better how to keep his own secrets. It is certain that Russia finds it her interest to make peace, or she would handed, with the alliance, and she is, no doubt, per-fectly aware that if she wishes to renew her game of

able circumstances than at present.

As or Napoleon III. I have sufficiently discussed in a former letter his motives for a pacific policy. He is the best judge of his own interests. England, however, I repeat, both government and people, is sorely disappointed at the unlooked for turn that matters have taken. In ed at the unlooked for turn that matters have taken. In the military contest with Russia it is universally felt here that England has got the worst of it, and that France has acquired all the credit. It is now pretty generally feared that unless English diplomatists are greatly superior to English generals, John Bull will return home from the negotiations at Paris wofully humiliated in his own eyes and a laughing stock to other nations. It then remains to be seen whether John Bull will wrap himself up in asskeloth and ashes and weap over the shame that has failen on him; or will be, with flashing eyes and finahing cheeks, roll up his shirt sleeves and break his slick ever the heads of the titled noodles who, as generals and diplomatists, have wasted his money and dishonored his character.

advent of Russian nobles is spoken of with the same confidence as the rise of the sun to-morrow. Nay, the arrival of the Czar, to be a guest at the Tuileries, is looked upon as a natural event, which will be sure to happen about the time of the swallows' visit. Preans are already breaking forth in his honor. It is said his Majesty has already seen the impolicy of o ntinuing a course obedient to the will of Peter the Great; that he has resolved, henceforth, to seek the greatness of his empire by developing the resources offered to him by its immense ers, its varied climate, its broad lands, its keen witted traders and its maritime outlets—that his late enemies must now therefore be his most active al ies.

It is difficult not to suspect that something lies hid beneath the sudden conversion of these two great couniries, who but yesterday were cutting each other's throat with such peculiar unction. The time has not yet ar-rived for full revelations, but it is well known that an with such peculiar unction. The time has not yet arrived for full revelations, but it is well known that an incressant correspondence for some months past has been kept up with the Russian Court through the Princese Mathine. This lady's marriage with Frince Demildoff, though not one of much social islicity to either party, has been very useful as a political medium. Through this source the most strenuous exertions have been male to case Napoleon to break away from England. That point has not been ostensibly gained, but it cannot be said it has altogether failed. The splendid effers of the Rhine, of peculiar Mediterranean facilities, favorable to French commerce at Algiers, and other advantages of a similar character, though declined, have left a balm behind, the effect of which will, it is said, be generally visible next week on the opening of the Conferences. The Car's deprecation of any pecuniary exaction on the ground of compensation for the war, though totally opposed to the practice of Russia in similar cases, and in regard to France in particular, is listened to with most Christian-like complication; in a fact, everything bodes kindness and good will. In the meantime, Turkey seems in a fair way of discovering that her friends are about to treat her as that acute lawyer did his clients, who made hun the arbitrator of their dispute for possession of the oyster, to each of whom he gave a shell, guiping down the savory bivalve himself, as indemnification for the judgment he had given. Mussingen are to be allowed to turn Christians without incurring civil disability—a consummation which, however desirable, strikes as much at the root of the Ottoman body politic, as if slaves in Virginia were to be permitted to declare themselves freemen the moment they were put to work. Then again, the Ulemas, a privilaged body, in whom is verse both judicial and religious functions, as with the Catholic hierarchy in England before the Reformation, are to undergo a thorough reorganization. At present they are exempt from taxat

Ressis, each lend them a supporting arm, and embrace them with an energy and cordiality which feels very like a gripe.

I do not find that any real anxiety prevails respecting the difference existing between America and England. Every day less and less importance is attached to it, and the whole excitement is set down to a mere dodge of the Pierce government. Nobocy is willing to betwee that either nation would acrously quarrel with the other about the subjects in eispute.

On Sunday alternoon, as four Officers of the Zonaves and Chasseurs of the Guard were walking on the banks of the lake in the Bois de Broulogne, the Emperor passed on horseback, accompanied by General Canrobert. His Hajesty had only gone a Faw steps when he sent back the General to compliment 'ne officers in the name of his Majesty, and to inquir's their names. As the conversation between them, and the General lasted some little time, the Emperor turned box also, and sainting the officers, who were much gratified by such an honor, he invited them to Fine at the Tuileries the same day.

As the time for the Empress' accomehement approaches, her Majesty, who scarcely ever omits taking her usual dry re, is in danger of being crushed by the demonstration as of good will which ever where attend her. Baby liner is in every household, in some form or other, to be pip sented to the beautiful mother in expediency.

Ressia, from her geographical position, has an hereditary policy to pursue in regard to huceps and Assa. Her aim is twoloid, because as it as European and an Adaltic Power. As regards her European policy, it has received a most severe check by the present war, and by the treaty between Sweden and the Western Powers of the Elat November last. That cheek was seministered by the present war, and by the treaty between Sweden and the Western Powers of the Elat November last. That cheek was seministered but it is a yet unchecked on a continent where she meets no antagonist capable of resisting mer progress, except the British power in India. Russia has besten the Turks in Asia; she has succeeded in detaching the hardy mountainers of the Gaucasan from the Turkish allience; she has a permanent ally in the Greek subjects of the Sultan, and she has thus far carried at beore her in Persia. Persia is the unfiltery slip of Russia against England, and the power which she now uses as her ploneer on the road to India. Lord Palmerston, however his anti-American idiopy acrosles may have lee him into error as regards the United States and Central America, is, nevertheless, the most const-orable state-oram, of England, and has never most const-orable state-orable state

in England at the time. Heat arranged the matter, but these some mediaphen of the House Canada interpose the some mediaphen of the House Canada interpose are entirely decorated by the control of the men who might thus have been raised within sour some froutier that the government set persons into the United States to recruit, and provoked this absurd and rideulous controversy.

The motion for the adjournment of the House until Mendey was then agreed to?

(From the London Times, Fab. 18.)

A few nights since Lord Palmerston addressed the House on the differences that have anison with America, and the House on the differences that have anison with America which will hardly be withheld. With-respect to the affairs of Central America, he stated what is well known to be to fact, that the spirit of the treaty soncluded was to revent further acquintions of forritory by either of it is contracting Powers. As knyland handong possessed a closy of more or less importance on this coast, her minister suderitood the treaty to refer to further sediement, and, and to those circuly made. The United States took at Commister suderitood the result to refer to such a difficulty somewhat hard to be overcome; "tunt." any allord Palmerston, "we have offered to refer the refer and to the mode of decision, it at least shows good in he in the party that proposes it, and the declaration of Lord Palmerston was received with applicate by an assembly which, while jealous for its own country's dignity, he not unmindred to the mode of decision, it at least shows good in he had to be a fact, in the such as a consequence of the such